Rabbi Michael-ben-Pesach Portnaar

# BEB

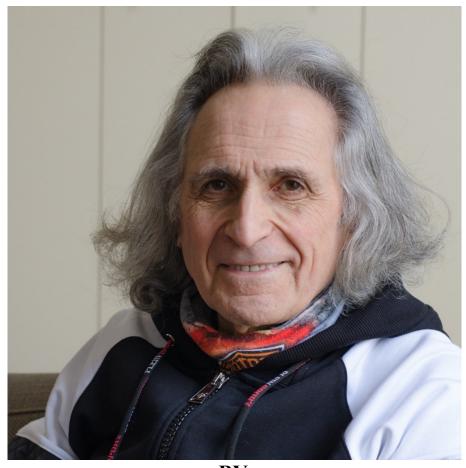
**HEBREW LETTERS** 

Part 1



# HEBLET HEBREW LETTERS

Part 1



BY

Rabbi Michael ben Pesach Portnaar (RaMPeP)

Verkabbalah publishers

# The Centre for Lurian Kabbalah

Spuistraat 293 1012 VS Amsterdam Netherlands
All rights reserved
© Publisher Verkabbalah publishers, November 2020
First edition
No part of this digital expenditure may be reproduced or transmitted in any form without permission in writing from the publisher, with exception for own use or considering articles and reviews unaltered with the indication of the source.

#### Lesson № 1

We begin the first lesson of a new discipline, which we call Heblet, Hebrew letters, in order to gradually learn the original language of Kabbalistic Hebrew. It is impossible to remain in this spiritual wisdom given to us from above, studying only translations. The fact is that you need to feel the letters themselves. Letters are built into syllables, syllables into words, words into sentences, sentences into paragraphs, etc. There are consonants, there are vowels, and all this is absolutely spiritual. We will see that also the grammar of this language conveys spiritual phenomena. For example, there are only 7 letters that are used in front or behind words that have a derivative function to produce new forms by them, i.e. Kelim – new forms of the basic semantic meaning – and these letters convey the nuance of this basis of the word. There are 7 types of verbs in this language. Everything indicates that this language is the language of heaven itself, in every form, every letter, you can find the whole universe in a certain context.

We will learn letters from the book "Sefer Massoret", Book of Traditions – traditions of writing. This book was written by Rav Moshe Chaim Chasin. He died not so long ago. He lived in Jerusalem, studied and worked in the Talmudic school, called "Etz Chaim," the Tree of Life, although the school itself was not Kabbalistic, but it was given to him from above to make a system for children and not only for Jewish children in Israel, namely for children of rabbis and Orthodox in general. That is, for children who will be engaged in the Torah all their lives. And so he created a system, certainly inspired from above. It went around all of Israel. And this is a very famous book. The only book that is for the very beginners. We will go through it, feel the language. Reading and understanding of the text will be important for us, but also when you listen to the audio (which will be added later on), you will start to listen carefully, and gradually your hearing will begin to distinguish and understand everything.

As for the book itself, it does not make sense to purchase or look into it, study this one here 'Heblet – Hebrew Letters', because we present all the materials in this book.

Below we see a table in which the letters are placed from right to left. This is what the Hebrew page will look like. Start to read:

<b>ス</b> Gimel	<b>D</b> Vet	<b>5</b> bet	<b>X</b> alef
<b>S</b> Kaf	<b>5</b> Yud	<b>t</b> et	chet
Samech	nun sofit	a nun	mem sofit
Resh	7 Kuf	tzadi sofit	<b>≥</b> tzadi

A long-legged Nun is the end letter nun.

Now, we have already met two letters, which, when standing at the end of a word, have a different spelling, and this holds a great secret.

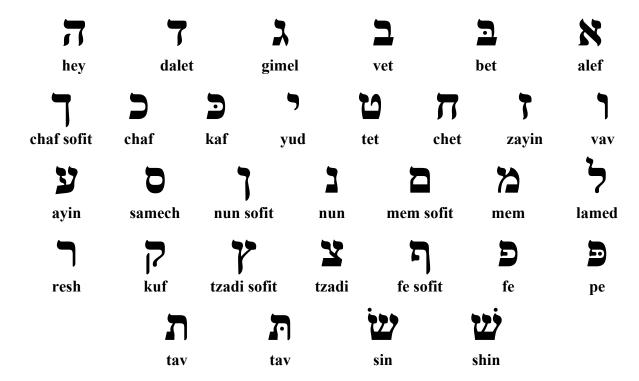
Tzadi with a long leg is also one of these end letters.

zayin	vav	hey	7 dalet	
mem	<b>5</b> lamed	chaf sofit	<b>S</b> chaf	
fe sofit	<b>5</b> fe	<b>D</b> pe	35 ayin	
tav	tav	sin	shin	

The first letter in the second row is a chaf. Pay attention, the exact same letter, but with a dot inside, is called kaf. And there are only 3 letters in the alphabet, where the dot in the letter changes the consonant sound. Following chaf, there is the end letter chaf with a long leg, this is the 4th of the 5 end letters that we have met. Also pay attention to the letters: pe with a dot, fe without a dot, and the end letter fe with a long leg, this is the 5th of 5 end letters. Next, shin with a dot at the top right, and when the same letter has a dot on the left, it reads like sin, and this is when we read the texts with vowel marks (or vocalizations). For example, Torah, Prophets, Scriptures, and in ordinary Kabbalistic texts there are no vocalizations, and gradually you get used to it and you know how to say. When I say: "In the Torah," I mean the book, and if you look at the scroll, then there are no vocalizations. This also holds a big secret, but this relates to another area, and here we will not deviate from our main goal: to feel and cognize these letters, to turn them in our minds from seemingly incomprehensible and alien hieroglyphs into informatively felt and knowable spiritual signs.

There is currently no difference in the pronunciation of the letter tay with or without a dot.

When I say and pause, you repeat what I have said.



Try to absorb the sound of these letters, not only with your head and lips, but connect the 4 unions that the Creator has made with the person: the union of the eyes (what you see), the union of the mouth (what you say), the union of the heart (when what you feel with your heart is combined with what you see and what you say) and the union of Yesod (so that all these 4 points are connected to you at the time you say these letters, so that there is no separation, and then you will receive from each point its own special light of correction). Even this is spiritual work! I am now looking at these letters and doing spiritual work within myself. And spiritual work is when you combine all these 4 points of union – all 4 letters of the HaVaYaH.

スス	בב	בב	* *
77	77	77	1
<b>5</b> 5	7 7	ט ט	u
ממ	לל	77	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>
00	77	בב	מם
ŋ	Đ	A	עע
	r r	77	2 2
תת	nn	יצו יצו	לצי לצי

Look carefully at the shape of the letter. A letter consists of combinations of letters – the inclusion of other letters in it. The spelling of these letters that we see is the most correct, most holy spelling, i.e. it shows what each letter consists of. This is not a stylized modern spelling. It is written here as it is written in the Torah and in the Mezuzah (that which is at the doors of Jews) and as in tefillin (boxes worn by Jews).

		5	2	2	7
7		7			*
7	X	7		D	*
227		5		37	Ð
77	n	7	22	7	7 2

It is no coincidence that he made a series of 6 letters here. But now it's important for us to feel and get used to these letters.

<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>=</b>
		J			
5	<b>D</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>D</b>
5				>	
	<b>D</b>				<b>D</b>
A				Ð	
Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
Ð		Ð		Ð	

We will finish our first lesson on this, we are in no hurry. When doing this book, it should be a spiritual work, instead of gaining external knowledge! Try to connect and merge with each letter, discover all its elements, trust it, absorb it into yourself and then it will give a great glow and correction.

### **Lesson № 2**

We are in the book "Sefer Masoret," the Book of Tradition. Literally, Masoret is a tradition. There was such a group of great sages, masorets (somewhere around the 6th – 8th centuries, according to our calculation), who put dots, vocalizations, cantillation signs — singing, etc. throughout the Torah and this became the "canonical" version of reading the Torah...

We go again from right to left, then the 2nd line from right to left, etc.:

22	22	225	225	225	22
227	22	227	227	227	227
127	223	127	727	127	227
ħ	n	M	7	M	ī
n	ח	ח	ח	ח	7
ח	ī	ת	7	ת	ī
Ð	Ð		<b>5</b>		
		n		127	227
7			127	Ð	n

It is no coincidence that he inserted six letters in a line: 6 times shin, and six times others too. Why? Six is ZA. And ZA, this is the Torah, a force that has 6 dimensions in it: 4 directions in the world (north, south, east, west); up and down.

And when we say the same letter 6 times, then we produce a spiritual action.

When you learn this, have a pencil with you and draw what you don't understand, on copies of the book. It should be a textbook, it's okay if you draw on it. You learn to know the Creator. Not the book itself is holy, but when you work on it, it receives holiness, reviving in you.

At present, in Israel, there is no difference in pronunciation between the two letters of the tav with a dot and without a dot, and European Jews pronounce a tav without a dot, like – sav. But we will not do it, in our time there is no more this difference.

Currently, the difference in pronunciation (with or without a dot) remains in only three letters – Bet, Kaf, Pe.

1		<b>1</b>			
		5			
<b>5</b>	5	5	5	<u>-</u>	
					U
2	***************************************	2	3	***************************************	***
<b>3</b>		1	1		
2	1	2	1	3	1

Do not forget the union of the 4 points: eyes, mouth, heart and yesod. Connect everything in one line and then say...

The letter vet is said as 'v'.

Look: he sharpens our eyes so that we could distinguish between two very similar letters – chaf and vet, and he slowly makes it so that we get notches for every letter in our heart, in the center of our perception system.

7	7	7	7	7	7
7		7		7	
2					
7	7	7	7		
1				1	
7					
7	7	7	7	7	
7	7	7	7	7	7

We taught in the Zohar that the letter Resh was influenced from an unclean system of forces: it sort of brushed off, erased a corner on the right side of the letter Dalet, which is chassadim, and made it into a Resh.

You see, Zayin, is very similar to Vav, only it has two heads, two Vav combined in one.

7	7	7	7	7	7
37	37	¥	37	37	37
7	¥	7	3	7	2
7	7	7	7	7	7
7	77	7	7	7	7
7	77	7	7	7	7
7	7	7	7	7	7
		5			
7		7		7	

One must pay attention not to confuse the letters chet and hey. Therefore, he makes the right incisions in us, comparing and highlighting these two letters.

One often makes mistakes Often mistaken also in the letters chaf and chet, they both express the sound – "ch", and, in principle, there is no difference in their pronunciation.

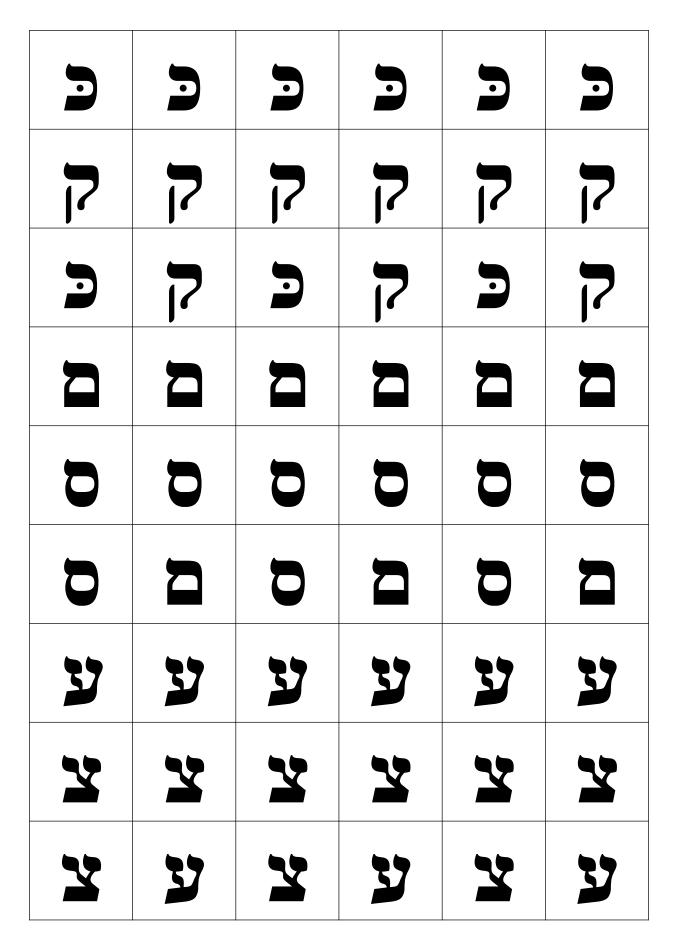
7	7	7	7	7	7
7	ī	ח	ī		ī
7	7	7	7	M	7
2	2	2	2	מ	מ
*	*				
10	*	מ		7	
2		מ	7	7	7
n	n	n	ī	M	M
2	T	2		2	

Look carefully, he has put mem and tet side by side, these two letters are also often confused, there is no sense of difference, therefore, here as well he carves the difference between them.

Tay and tet: here, he emphasizes to us the aspect of them being said in the same way.

5	<b>5</b>	5	5	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
	Ð	A		Ð	
•				<b>5</b>	
Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
	Ð		Ð		Ð
5	<b>5</b>		<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>
7	T			ī	ī
<b>5</b>	T	5		5	

Here we say letters according to their names, and when we go further through this book, we will begin to combine these letters into syllables, and then into words. And then, we will move to the study of the originals of the kabbalistic texts themselves, already without dots, without vowels.



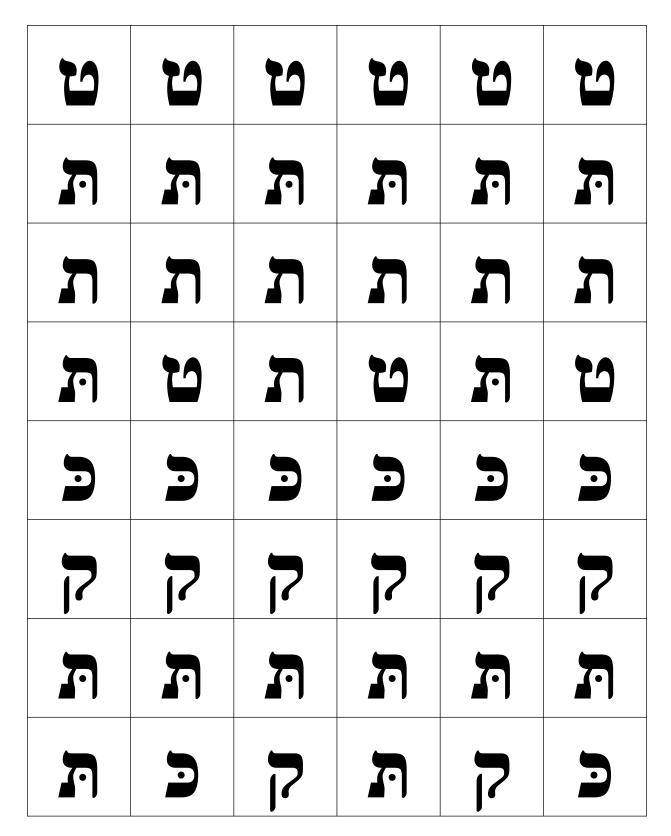
Kaf and kuf are very similar letters not only in spelling, but also in sound.

Here we meet for the first time with one of the 5 letters that are used at the end of the word, have a special style, and here is the first of them - Mem. This way it is written at the end of the word -  $\overline{a}$ .

We must always bear in mind that in this book we see the most correct spelling of the letters of the holy language. Not stylized, but exactly as it should be.

Mem and Samech are also very similar in their outline, and when we study this, their differentiation, their difference, is being drawn in us.

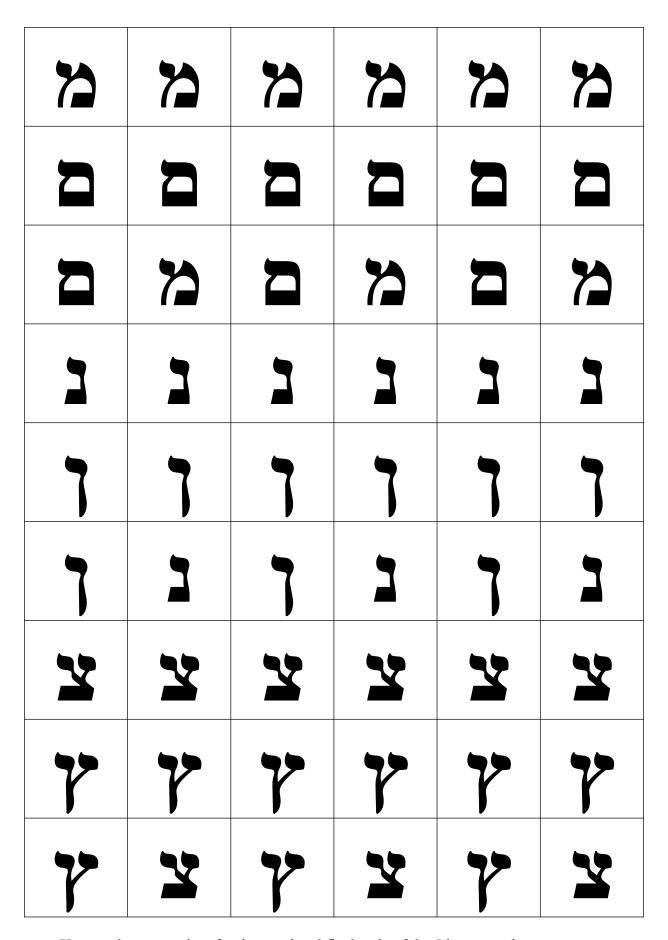
In the 8th lesson of the Zohar, in the "Letters of Rabbi HaMenun Saba," we find the very important letter tzadi. And it says that at the top of the letter tzadi is the letter yud, and below – the letter Nun, curved to the left. And he tells us that the letter yud is turned upward, does not look at the nun – it has a head up, and the head of the nun looks down, in the opposite direction from the letter yud. The letter Yod is the masculine principle, and Nun is the feminine, and so was created a man – with two parts. Here is the normal, correct spelling of the letters and this therefore can be seen very clearly.



Step by step, everything should grow gradually...

# Lesson № 3

127	127	127	127	127	227
0	0	0	0	5	5
ח	7	ת	ח	ח	7
127	ת	0	127	0	
7	7	7	7	7	7
7	7	7	7	7	7
7	7	7	7	7	7
•	7	7	7	7	7



Here we have exercises for the usual and final style of the 5 letters we know.

Ð	5	5		Ð	
					Ţ
	5		A		
<b>D</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>n</b>	•	
7	7	7		7	
7	<b>5</b>	7	<b>5</b>	7	5
7		7	7	7	
7	7				7

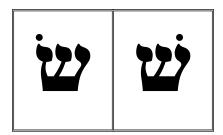
Carefully look at the writing of the letters as they add up from each other, because this is the real spelling. Look at the letter pe: from outside, it is the exact letter kaf, and there is still a yud attached. And in the end, its outline looks like the end letter chaf.

Here we meet the endletter chaf, and there is not a small difference between it and the letter pe, the – it is still rounded at the top, and for chaf – this corner on the right – it is not smooth. All this speaks of forces, and very special details, of one letter or another.

Next is also an exercise with 5 end letters:

7	7	7	7	7	7
7	7	7	7	7	7
	ħ				
7	7	7	7	7	
7	7		7	T	7
7	7		7	7	
7		F	7	7	7

These are two letters shin and sin, they have the same style:





You see, here he puts 7 letters in a row, before that there were 6.

And now we take the cells. We read from right to left, then below in the same cell from right to left. Then go to the second cell in the same row:

מס	הח	בכ
ם ם	ה ה	כב
YY	77	גנ
ジン	77	בג
חה	ט מ	77
תח	מט	77

Then he shows us all the possible vowels, signs of vocalization. We go through them as they are drawn: the first line is from right to left, and again down...



The first is called kamats, usually pronounced as "a," and very rarely as "o" – in front of a closed syllable.

The second, like a horizontal beam – patach, is pronounced: "a".

And keep in mind for the future that in the first – kamats, a beam, it is like the letter Vav, and the point below it is like Yud. And the patach has just a horizontal stick – that is, its gematria is the one of vav.

The third is tzere (2 horizontal dots), pronounced "e". Each dot means yud – which means there is the gematria 20.

The next is segol (three points, like a triangle) – "e".

Second line: Chirik, pronounced as "y." You see, there is yud on the left side and there is a dot below, and sometimes there is just a dot (this is in the Torah). But, as a rule, when a word is written without vowels, then yud is put and pronounced as 'y'.

Cholam (dot above the letter) – pronounced as "o". You see, it can be represented in two ways:

through a vav with a dot at the top that gives the sound "o", or just like a dot.

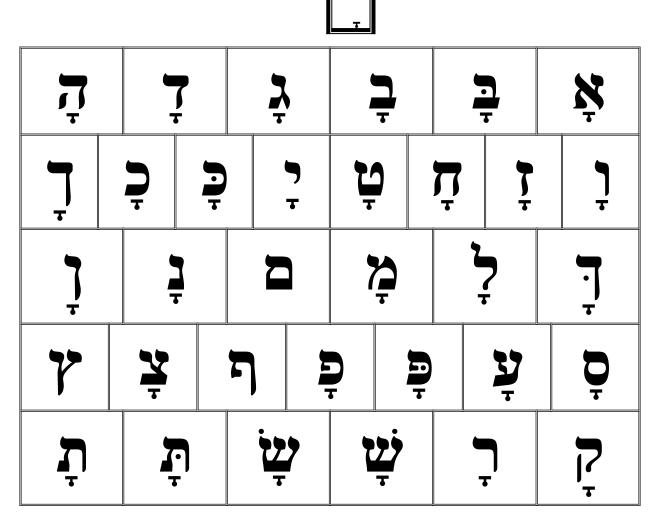
Then shuruk (the point inside the letter vav) – "u".

Kubutz (three points descending down to the right) are pronounced "u."

And the last one is shva, two parallel points that are not pronounced.

If we look, there are only 9 characters (vowels) here, and where is the 10th? Nine, because the vowel is light, and light can pass only in 9 Sefirot, and in the 10th, Malchut, there is only a glow through ZA.

Now we have an exercise on the combination of a consonant and a vowel, and at the top he showed us the vowel kamatz – "a". As a rule, the consonant is first pronounced, and then the vowel. Previously, we pronounced letters only by their names, but here, we begin to pronounce them the way they sound in words or in syllables:

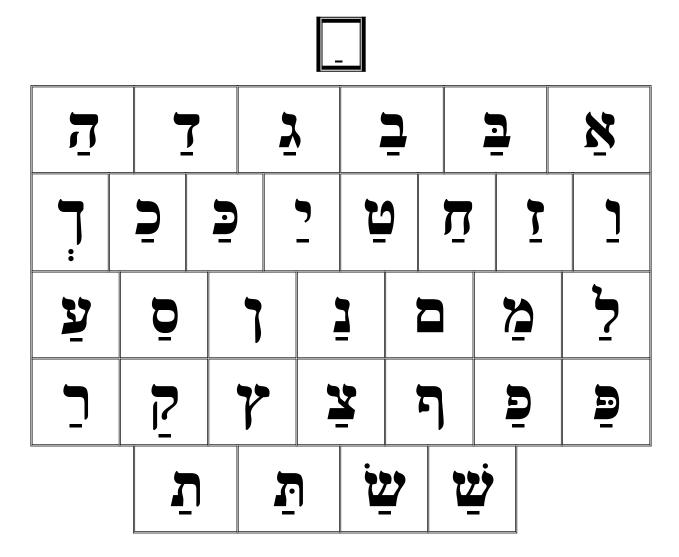


The letter alef is pronounced as "a," and also here, alef and kamaz is "a". Bet is pronounced as "b," and with kamats it will be "ba," etc.

<sup>-</sup> here we see "ha", and there is a dot, then it is pronounced as "ka".

Mem sofit is pronounced simply as "mem". Fei sofit as "f." Tzadi sofit as "tz".

And here, he shows us a combination of a consonant with the vocalization patach – "a":

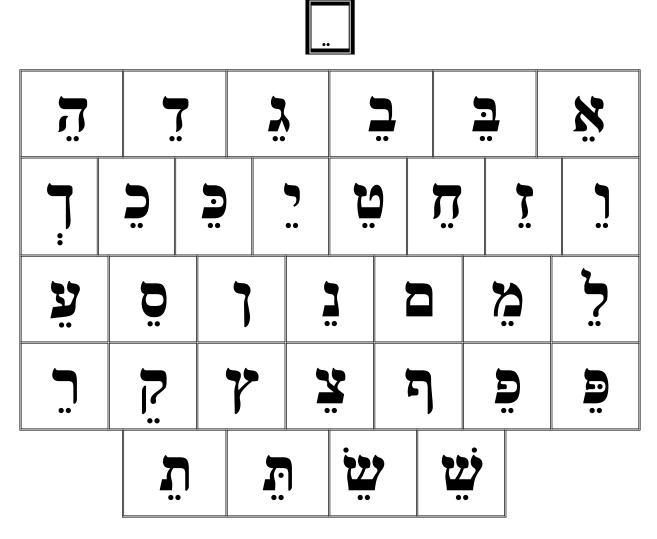


 $\mathbf{T}$  – two points, usually they are at the end of the word and mean shva, but for now we will simply say – chaf, because it stands without the vowel (patach) that we are learning now.

Slowly get used to these letters, all of this should gradually take root, so that they would not look like hieroglyphs to you... it takes effort and work on yourself.

#### Lesson No 4

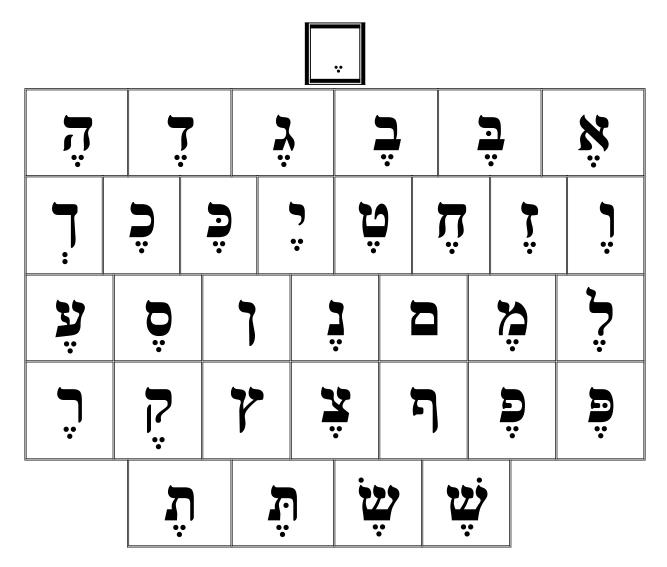
Here he gives us a vowel called tzere – two horizontal dots under the letters, i.e. pronounce the letter, and after it the vowel:



Alef, as we know, is not pronounced.

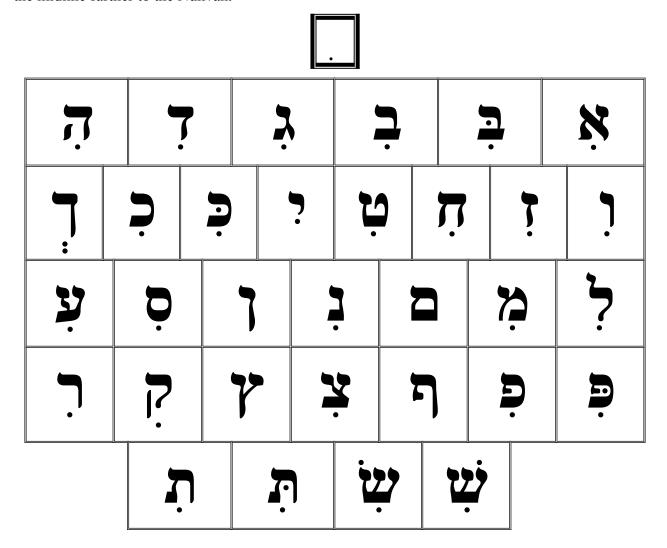
- Chaf, and two points just show that it is at the end of the word. If there is only one letter, then we pronounce it as in the alphabet.
- "E." Currently, Ayin is pronounced by Jews only from eastern countries (and even not all) or immigrants from there living in Israel. It is, as it were, pronounced into the nose, but we do not need to imitate, suffer... this is no longer necessary.

Further, he gives us another vowel – segol (3 dots), sometimes they say segel, this is also possible. It is pronounced also as "e", practically, you can not hear the difference between tzere and segol, only the latter (three dots), perhaps, sounds a little shorter.



I feel it completely, like a lesson from Kabbalah. It does not matter what part of the Kabbalah we are engaged in... looking at these letters, feeling, and at the same time combining all 4 points of union with the Creator (Yud-hei-Vav-hei) into one – this is an absolute occupation of Kabbalah. That is, to look with your eyes is the first union, the second union is to pronounce with your mouth, that is, we lower ourselves, and we have more amplitude, we have more reflected light. Feeling with our hearts these letters that we see now is the third and fourth is Yesod, as we taught that in Abba ve Ima there is also a letter tzadi, with which Yesod is associated by coincidence of properties.

And this, a very important vowel – one dot under the letter, is called chirik ("y"). The most important stage in the construction of three lines belongs to the spiritual action, which is called by the same word i.e. Zivug, which is produced by Chirik: ZA rises to Binah and leads the right and left lines (Chochmah and Binah) to the Zivug and they receive the third line, and ZA, as the summoner of this third line and the Zivug, receives all three of these, and can lead them through the midline further to the Nukvah.



Yud merges with the dot, and is pronounced simply as – "y and". Yud, together with chirik, is often used to convey the sound of "y". As we know, there are no vowels in the Torah itself, and therefore, when the letter yud stands, the pronunciation of chirik becomes possible.

The letter mem, the final one, in Hebrew is called stuma (clogged). Look at the second letter mem on the right side, it is open from below, and this mem is closed. This has a very important.

Here, we see the same chirik, but the letter Yud is still standing. One can call this a big chirik, a small chirik – is the one without yud, but in any case, it is a chirik.

Pronounced in the same way as without the letter yud – "y":



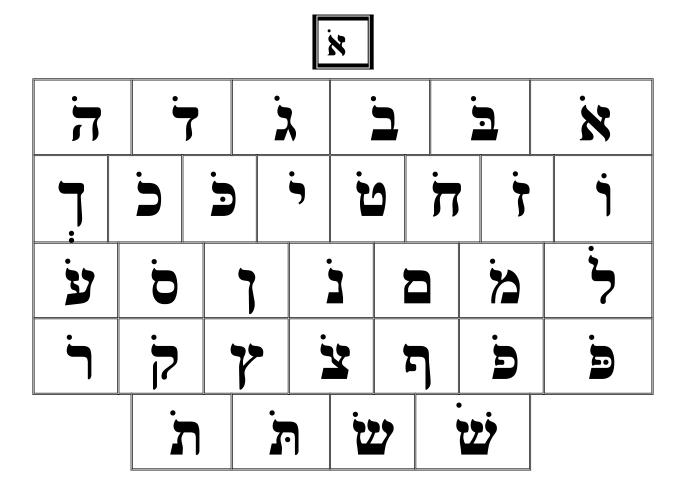
77	גָּר	בֿי	ر تا	**
מר	חָר	77	יָר י	הר
מִר	خ.د	בָר	בּר	77
פֿר	75	ניר	סָר	בָּר
לילר	לִלַל	77	קר	73
	תִּל	תָּל		

• the first yud is read as a consonant yud, and the second yud, together with chirik, makes the sound "v", and it turns out "vv".

Of course, there is a qualitative addition in fact that the letter yud is added to chirik (at the top left). We do not know what other additional significance the sound has, but in gematria 10 (yud) is added, which spiritually gives additional information. We must proceed from the rule that there is nothing in the Torah that simply duplicates one thing – the other.

Here is given a very important vowel cholam— "o", we will see later what it means specifically in the Katnut state, when the direct light remains only above the letters, that is, when the step is divided into two: Keter, Chochmah, then below stands Malchut, which reached it and separated the lower part of the step, and under it are Binah ZA and Malchut. The lower part (Binah ZA and Malchut), these are letters, for Keter and Chochmah cannot be letters — this is light. In the Kli Chochmah itself there is also light, but it is not yet considered as a Kli. Kli is the lower part of Binah ZA and Malchut, as we know. And then it turns out that the light (Keter and Chochmah) stands above these letters (Binah ZA and Malchut), which, as it were, descended downwards, this what the letter Cholam is— one of the corrections. There is a cholam, which stands above the letters (the three that fell down) — it is Katnut.

Then there is the vowel shuruk, which, as a rule, stands inside the letter Vav: this is the next stage when the left side of the step receives gadlut – the light of Chochmah, but the lower ones cannot receive and feel it, and then, the opposition is obtained – the light on the right is Chassadim, and on the left Chochmah that cannot shine. And they contradict each other, one does not want to come to terms with the other, as if it wants, to destroy the other. And so wins one or the other. Then souls raise MAN from below, it rises between them (and everything begins from the bottom of the binah - YisSuT) and this correction is called the light of Chirik, that is, the dot under the letters that I mentioned earlier... In the first stage, he causes a Zivug between them, and adds Chassadim, and then Chochmah, which was not felt, belittles itself before Chassadim (the right line) and receives only half. She transfers part of her Chochmah to the right line, and then the right one receives Chochmah in itself, and the left one wears Chassadim and can shine from the bottom up, and not directly from the left to down, which does not allow one to feel the light of Chochmah (the right can shine down, this doesn't cause problems because there was no ban on Chassadim). Then is obtained the third line up in binah. And all the 3 lines, the correction of which ZA has caused in the higher – he receives as well, for there is such a law: that which the lower caused in the higher – he receives. Therefore, for us this is a great rule, and we must always try to do something for the Creator, tell ourselves: what could I do for His sake? Then it turns out that with this you call MAN for the next, higher level. The highest level is ennobled, receives from your intention to give to the higher and rightly gives you what you caused in it.



Further, the same thing, only the transmission of sound cholam using the letter Vav (similar to what we had with the vowel Chirik, which had the letter Yud on the left). Of course, there is no difference in pronunciation, but this vowel is conveyed here precisely in this way, because there is some additional information...



17	גר	בוֹ	בוֹ	Ä
שר	חוֹ	זר	۱٦	הרֹ
מֹרֹ	לוֹ	כוֹ	ĊΓ	לְל
İÞ	İĐ	עוֹ	סוֹ	בר
ללוֹר	727	۲٦	קוֹ	ĽĖ
	תוֹ	הוֹר		

The next one, is the letter shuruk — "u", it stands in the middle of the letter Vav. This is the second light that comes when the Katnut becomes Gadlut, but in which the left line receives the Or Chochmah, a full step is established, Malchut again descends to its place from Chochmah, and then the Or Chochmah shines in the left, but this is not enough, as we said...

In principle, what we told you about these three lines is the formula of salvation, and how everything else works will gradually decompose. This is all that is given to man and the whole Zohar talks about how to feel it and how to work with it.



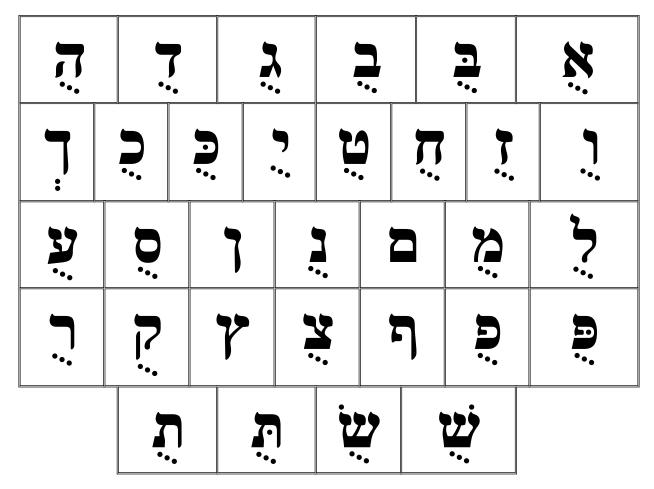
17	スト	בר	7	7K
טר	חוי	77	77	17
מר	לוּ	15		77
15	15	ער	70	בר
לצור	לער	רוּ	קוּ	12
	תוּ	הגר		

## Lesson No 5

Now, under the letters, we see kubutz – three dots inclined to the right, which stand under each other. It reads the same way as shuruk – "u", but unlike shuruk (which is located inside the letter vav), kubutz is used under the letters.

All these meanings: above the letters, under the letters, inside the letters – we will gradually study everything, here we have the task to see well, feel these letters so that they are carved in our heart...





And this, a table with all the vocalizations, you can check yourself, respectively, with the way we taught it.

ڎ۪	٦	•	ņ	Ţ	Ţ	רָ	Ţ	7	Ż	ټ	ئ	ķ	7
Ž	Ō	<b>5</b>	ה	互	<u>7</u>	1	ヹ	7	<u> </u>	Ē	<u> </u>	8	_
٦	<b>5</b>	•	ñ	ת	7	1	הַ	7	٦	٦	<u> </u>	8	••
څ	څ	•	Å	ָ֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖	Ţ	٦	Ţ	7	ڮ۫	څ	ä	Ä	
Þ	Þ	?	ņ	ņ	7	יִ	7	7	ķ	ż	÷	×	×
כִּר	כָּר	יָר	אַר	חָל	77	יָר	הָר	77	ڋڗ	בָּר	בָּר	אָר	אָי
Ġ	٥	5	מ	'n	Ť	j	'n	7	٦	خ	٦	×	×
כוֹ	בוֹ	לל	מוֹ	חוֹ	זר	ווֹ	הוֹ	זֹד	גר	בו	בוֹ	אוֹ	או
כוּ	כו	רך	מר	חר	75	77	הר	17	גר	בוּ	בו	78	או
Ş	Ş	••	Ä	Ţ	3.	"	7,	7.	3	ÿ	7	*	•••
			l					1					
<b>י</b>	Ţ			<b>י</b>	Ţ		(	<b>ַ</b>	Ţ		•	<b>י</b>	Ţ
۲	<b>P</b>	5	ņ	7	7	۲	7	7	۲	<b>-</b>	7	×	:

Ţ	Ţ	خِينَ ا	نِيْن	Ţ	רַ	Ž	Þ	Þ	ţ	ģ	ż	*	Ş
עֿ	Ā	לצַל	ליַני	<u>ה</u>	7	Ā	Þ	Ð	עַ	Ď	<u> </u>	<u>م</u>	<u> </u>
Ü	Ü	לגל	ליט	٦	7	Ä	Ð	Ð	נ	٦	<u>;</u>	*	ב
ΰ	Û	بين	ڼ	٦	֖֚֚֚֓֟֟	<b>Ä</b>	څ	Ş	پ	٦	<b>‡</b>	*	ڔ
Ú	Ņ	יצל	ליבי	•	7	ż	Þ	Þ	¥	Þ	ż	ن	?
תִּי	תָּל	יִלֵיר	לישר	רָל	קר	צָר	פֿר	פֿר	ער	סָר	בָּר	מָר	לָר
ת	Ā	לצו	יצי	٦	ק	Ź	Ġ	Ë	Ė	Ö	Ė	<u>ن</u> م	بح
תוֹ	תוֹ	ישור	לטר	רוֹ	קוֹ	צו	פֿוֹ	İĐ	עו	סו	בר	מוֹ	לו
תר	תו	לצור	לטר	רוּ	קוּ	צו	פר	פו	ער	סו	בר	מר	לו
Ü	Ņ	ייי	ייִי ייִי		ק	Ä	Ð	Ð.	יָּג	D.	3	۲	نحر
					-								

.7	7	7		<sub>-</sub> 7	.7			7	<sub>-</sub> 7			7	1
אַ	Ņ	יִי	ליבי	<b>-</b>	7:	*	Ð	<b>P</b> :	¥	D.	7:	*	?

In this table, we read the first row of 3 letters, from right to left, then the second row, etc., and then go up to the left column, and in the same way, read the next 5 rows from top to bottom:

אָר מִר תִר	אָ מָ תָ
א מ ת	אַ מַ תַ
אוֹ מוֹ תוֹ	אַ מַ ת
או מו תו	אָ מֶ תֶ
אַ מָ תַ	אָ מָ תָ

All these are variations with all the vowels... And the three letters that we see here (Aleph, Mem, Tav) mean the word Emet – Truth, as we taught in the Zohar...

And here is the exercise for kaf, chaf, kuf, and the end letters – kaf and chaf:

<b>•</b>	P	P	<b>•</b>	P	٩
٠ <u>٠</u>	Ļ	٦٠	Ş	Ļ	<b>)</b>
	<b>]</b> -	J	•	<b>T</b> ••	١٠٠
T	Ţ	Ţ	7	7	
7	ŗ	֡֞֜֞֜֜֜֜֝֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֜֜֜֜֜֜֜֜			
•	7	Ļ	7	7	<b>P</b>
<b>5</b>	Ş	<b>]</b> ···	Ş	7.	<u></u>
<b>_</b>	רַ	Ş	<b>-</b>	7	<u> </u>

Look carefully at the spelling of these vowels, and try to combine them with pronunciation, as we taught. This will give you work, which is the most important. Make effort to know any vowel – its pronunciation and name:

7	7	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	т
_	_	_	_	_	_
••		••	••	••	••
·	·	·	•	·	·
?	?	?	?	7	7
j	İ	j	İ	Ì	Ì
7	7	7	7	7	7
•••	٠.,	•••	•••	٠٠.	•••
٠	וֹ ל	?	••		т
:	:	:	•	•	:

_	•		_	Ŧ		-	т
·	••		*	••		*	••
j	?		Ť	?		i	;
•••	٦		٠.	٦		••	,
٦	j		•	7		i	?
••	7		_	••		-	Ŧ
•••	·		••	?		••	7
•••	•		••	٠.,		••	*
·	••		•••	٦		:	Ŧ
•••	7	٦	?	·	••	_	T

יָר י	וָר	וָל	•	•	•
וֹר	ווֹ	וֹוֹ	j	İ	Ì
77	77	77	ור	רר	רר
•	j	77	וֹר	•	j
İ	77	•	j	רָל	רר

<sup>-</sup> when the dot is above the tip of the letter Vav, it is pronounced as a consonant, and it becomes – "vo in".

the first vav is pronounced as a consonant "v", and the second letter vav with the cholam at the top (when it is as if on the back of the head) is pronounced as a vowel – "o".

Next, pronounce two letters, from right to left:

<u> </u>	j j	<u>-</u> -	¥ ¥
<u> </u>	יַ <u>י</u>	77	77
Ļ	 	ភ្	תָ תַ
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	בָּ לַ	حُ رَ
جَ حَ		נְ עַ	Ď Ď
לַיַ לִיַ		קַ קַ	<u> </u>
עַ תַ	V V	יבַי יבַי	

אָ אֶ	j j	ë ë	ÿ ÿ
<u>.</u>	<u></u>	תָּ תָּ	77
Ü	• • •	ññ	מֵ מֶ
֡֝֞֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	מֶ מֶ	<u>ל</u> ל	ت ث
ë ë		ע ע	Ď Ö
نيا نيا	<u></u>	רָ קָ	; ;
עַ עָ	ŸŸ	יבי יבי	

ָגָל גָּר	בָ בָּר	בָ בָּר	אָ אָר
77 7	וָ וָר	ה הי	777
ב כר	י יי	יט יטר	חָ חָר
ב בר	מ מי	ל לי	כ כי
פֿ פֿר	פֿ פֿר	ע ער	סָ סָר
לע לער	רָ רָל	ק קי	ż ż
ת תי	ת תר	יצי יציר	

<sup>-</sup> the first letter is pronounced as a consonant yud, and the dot below and another yud to the left on the diagonal is the sound "y", and it turns out "yi".

ג גר	בֹבוֹ	בֹ בּוֹ	אֹ ארֹ
ל זוֹ	רֹ רֹר	ה הו	ל דוֹ
כֹ כּוֹ	ל רך	מֹ מוֹ	ה הו
בֹנוֹ	מ' מו	ל לו	כֹכוֹ
פֹ פּרָ	פֿ פֿר	ע עו	ם סו
יש ישו	ר רו	ק קו	צֹצוֹ
ת תו	ה תו	לצי לציר	

גר גָ	בר ב	בר ב	N 1N
֓֞֞֞֓֓֓֞֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֓֓֡֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡	רר יֵ	הר ה	. ל הי
	רך י	מר יו	חר ה
בר ב	מר מָ	לוּ לֵ	
פר פ		ער ע	عر ق
לער לע	רוּ הֵ	קוּ ק	Z JZ
תו ת	תו הָ	שור עני	

There are already different varieties of vowels:

ئے ک	בָ בֹ	בָּ בֹ	× ×
7 7	اً ا	77	77
Ş	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	שָׁ עַ	ּהָ הֹ
בָּ בֹ	בְּ מֹ	خِ رَ	ÇĊ
E	E	נְ עֹ	ָם ס
יַט עט	רָ רֹ	קַ ק	ż ż
תָ תֹ	ų į	עַל על	

When you learn Heblet, if you feel that it is easy for you, then you need to change the pronunciation and attitude to it. Keep in mind, when you connect all these points – four unions, in one line together (it becomes not only one line, but already the Tree of Life, because they also give to the sides: the right and left sides), then the simple ease goes away. It is replaced by a feeling of music, rough lower tones, and they give not only higher sounds, but also all the charm here in the music. Try to feel the depth from the inside, a sort of heaviness, this will be a sign that they carve into you, at the epicenter of all your spiritual sensations, and then it will always be right. This is such a small rule... Then you get 5 Sefirot, and it is engraved in your inner world.

## Lesson № 6

ב גר	בבו	בָּ בּוֹ	in n
זַ זוֹ	וֵ וּרֹ	ה הו	זר ד
בָ כּוֹ	י לך	יט מי	תֵ חוֹ
בָ בֹר	מֵ מוֹ	לֵ לוֹ	ב כו
פָ פּוֹ	jə ə	יב עו	ם סו
יני יני	ב רוֹ	ק קוֹ	Ż Zİ
ת תו	תָ תּוֹ	יצי עור	

גר גר	בוֹ בוּ	בו בו	אוֹ אוּ
זר זר	רר רר	הוֹ הוּ	דו דו
כוֹ כּוּ	רך רך	טוֹ טוּ	חוֹ חוּ
בר בר	מוֹ מוּ	לוֹ לוּ	כוֹ כוּ
פוֹ פוּ	פוֹ פּר	עו עו	סוֹ סוּ
לער לער	רוֹ רוּ	קוֹ קוּ	צו צו
תוֹ תוּ	תו תו	שוֹ שוֹר	

It is necessary within ourselves to have an intention (kavana) that by pronouncing these letters, sounds, we serve the Creator.

Now we have 2 columns with rows having 3 letters in a row. We start from the right column, from right to left, and then, left column:

לָ לַ לֵ	× × ×
בְּ בַּ בֵּ	<u> </u>
<b>3 2 2</b>	ت ت غ
Ď Ď Ď	בָּ בַּ בֵּ
עַ עַ עֵ	7 7 7
ë ë ë	הָ הַ הָ
ë ë ë	וַ לַ לַ
Ä Ā Ā	<u>;</u> <u>;</u>
קַ קַ ק	תַ תַ תָ
<u>ה</u> ה	ä ā å
	<b>5 5 5</b>
עַי עַי עַי עַי עַי עַי יַי	<b>5 5 5</b>
ÿ ÿ į	چ
עַ עַ עֵ	

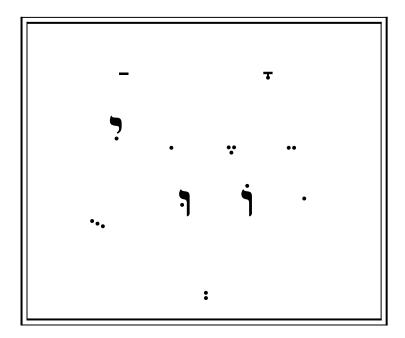
Further, two parts – right and left, divided in the middle, each with 4 letters in each row of

each part:

2 2 2 2	× × × ×
בְּ בַּ בֵּ בֶּ	<u> </u>
בָ בַ בָּ	j j j
סָ סֵ סֶ	בָּ בַ בֶּ
עָ עַ עֵ עֶ	; ; <u>7</u> ;
ë ë ë	הָהַ הַ הָ
ģ ē ē ģ	וָ <u>וֹ</u> וַ וָ
ÄÄÄÄ	<u>i</u> <u>i</u> <u>i</u>
קָ קַ קָּ	מָת תֵ תָ
בָ רֵ רֶ	å ä ā å
עָי עִי עִי עָי	ל ל ל ל " " - ז
ינָי ינֵי ינֵי ינֵי	<b>3 3 5</b> 5
שָׁ עַ תֻּ	څ
עָ תַ תֹּ	

לוּ לֵ	לוֹ	לָּר	×	78	İN	אָר
מו מ	מוֹ	מָל	<u></u>	בר	İÞ	בֿר
בר ב	בר	בָּר	Ä	בר	בוֹ	בָר
סר מַ	סוֹ	סָל	3	גר	גר	גָּר
ער ע	עוֹ	ער	7.	77	17	77
<b>5</b> 15	İĐ	75	7.	הר	הוֹ	הָר
פו פ	פֿוֹ	פֿר		77	וֹוֹ	רָל
7 12	İ	צָר	3.	77	İŢ	זָר
קו ק	קוֹ	קי	Ţ.	חר	חוֹ	חָר
רוּ רֵ	רוֹ	רָל	ñ	מר	שׁוֹ	מָר
ישר יִי	לער	י <u>י</u> יר	•••	לה	לל	77
שור על	ישור	יליר	D.	כר	כוֹ	כָּר
תר תָ	תוֹ	תָּר	Ş	CF	כוֹ	כָּר
תו ת	תוֹ	תִּר				

Look at these nekudot, vowels, try to pronounce them, and compare if you called them correctly:



When you engage in Heblet, you must be completely freed from all thoughts, worries, you must be able to abandon everything at this moment, from the whole world, and then you will be open to this world. At heart, you should not be attached to it...



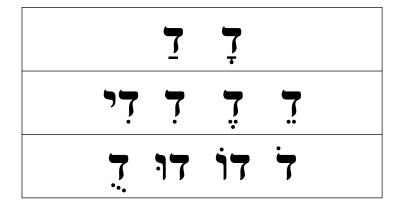
And now, the same thing with the letter bet:





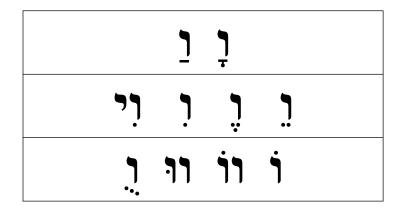
It may seem to us that this is the same thing, why repeat it, I know that it is pronounced like this – this is not an insight... Insight is to pronounce every letter with all its vowels. Look, we pronounce it then in 10 versions. Here, for example, the letter Gimel, he gives it to us: 2, then 4 and 4-10 Sefirot. Well, he gives it as he understands it, but anyway, you see – 10 and two lines...

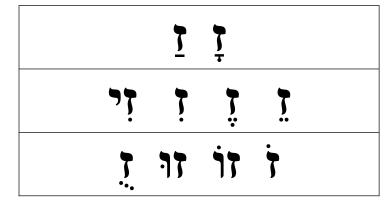


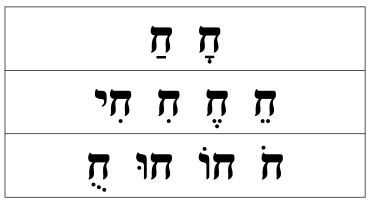




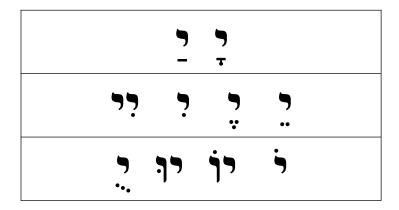
And here, again, forms of necudot, as if a repetition... and all this must be accepted, look at them, even if you have already learned them, try again: first by name, and then how they are pronounced. All these vowels will be very useful to us in Kabbalah.



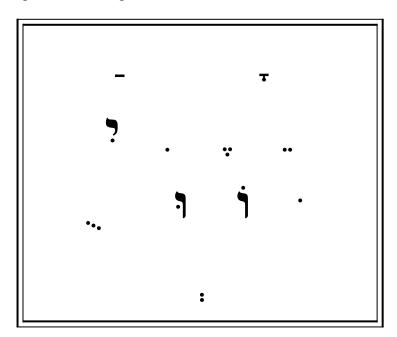






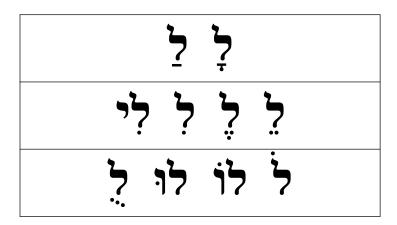


And again, the repetition, but we have already passed through many letters... and do not tell yourself: I already know this, I have already done this several times! Repeat all these vowels and their names – kamatz, patah, tzere, segol, chirik, etc...

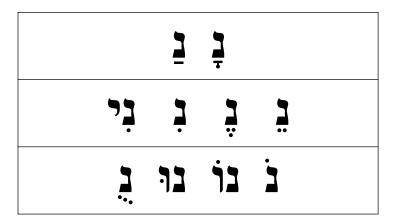


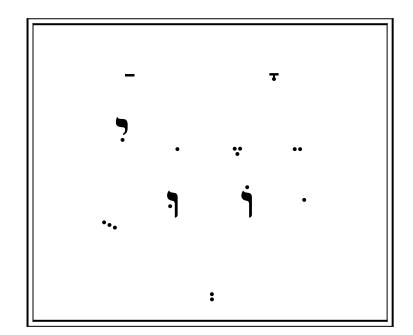


Say each letter completely, with all your being, with the union of four places, four covenants with the Creator.









## Lesson № 7

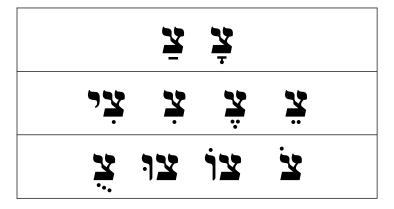






In the middle row, there is no dot in the last letter, but it also needs to be pronounced as "pi".

	Þ	Þ		
פֿי	Þ	٥	Ë	
Ð	פר	פוֹ	E	



קָ קַ קַ קָּ קַ קָּי קֹ קוֹ קוּ קָ

ר רו רו <u>ה</u> ב ב רו רו ב עָ עַנ ע ע ער ער ער ע ער ער ער

עָל עַל על על על על על על על על על

ת ת ת ת תו תו ת ת תו תו ת

תָת תֹתוֹתוּתִי תֹתוֹתוֹתוֹ And here everything is streamlined, he put us guttural letters, just look at it:

•	7	7	7	7.7	וֹג וּג	7.7					
\$	\$	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä	Ä					
		נ	נ	נ	נֵי	נ					
йX	7		ני בי	ה א		Ä	Ä	7.	צ	Ä	7
7 X	ני		7	K K		7	Ä	Ä	77	Ä	נ
הע	×		ני ו	אָ הַ		נ	7	Ä	נ	7	×
צַה	Ä		77	N K		7.7	ע	×	7	¥	×

Ţ	Ţ	Ţ	Ż.
Ž	Ţ	7	¥
Ĭ	Ü	הַ	Ä
ÿ	<b>טֶ</b>	Ţ	*
נני	חָל	הָר	אָר
עוֹ	חוֹ	הרֹ	İN
ער	חר	הר	78
<b>!</b>	Ţ	7.7	×

Look carefully at all these letters, combine them for yourself in one group. We will teach this group in Kabbalah... You see, there are 4 of them again – these are laryngeal letters, they also represent 4 letters: yud–hey–vav–hey (Chochmah, Binah ZA, Malchut). There are 5 places in the mouth from which sounds come out. We will study where the sounds come from, also those that are not audible, that's all that will come from the head of SaG. Then we will teach the lights that will come from the hair of the head under the AK tabur, and from which the world of Nekudim will be built, and then the world of correction. Therefore, it would be good here to combine them into one – then it will come in handy.

Further on the table are the sounds that are made with the help of the palate and are very close to the larynx. They also belong to the same group and occupy a certain place in the system of the mouth and throat, from where they originate. And this is very important in the spiritual, we will express such concepts as higher, lower, further, closer... where the light comes from to the world of Nekudim, etc...

רָ	Ş	Ş	7	Ž
7	Ž	Þ	-	Ž
רֵז	Ö	Ş	•	۲
ָבֶּ	ؼ	څ	•	ؼ۫
קי	כָּר	בָּר	77	גָּר
קוֹ	כוֹ	ĊĖ	לל	גר
קר	כר	כר	לך	スト
7.	Ş	Ş	•••	<b>3</b>

The next, 3rd group, also consists of 5 letters. The place where these sounds are made from, that is, where these lights come from, is more crude in the spiritual sense, everything goes outward. This is what we learned from Ari: that letters are also lights, more coarsened or less coarsened. And here, we see the same thing that the larynx letters are least of all coarsened, similar to smooth vowels. Then, the palate comes, they are also very subtly pronounced, but already ruder than the larynx. And the next 5 are dental, they are even rougher:

Ţ	Ţ	7	Ş	ņ	7
עֿ	Ā	1	7	ā	7
עֿ	Ü	1	ڋ	ñ	7
ΰ	Ü	<b>3</b>	ڎ	ñ	7
תִּל	תִּל	בָּר	ڊر جرد	מר	77
תוֹ	תוֹ	בר	לוֹ	מוֹ	<b>יוֹ</b>
תר	הגר	בר	לו	מר	17
Ÿ	Ü	2	?	Ä	7.

Further, the 4th group of letters and sounds that are formed in a certain place of the mouth and throat system. They are called whistling, hissing sounds, and transmit even rougher lights.

<u> </u>	Ţ	<u> </u>	127	ģ	<u>.</u>
Ā	<u>_</u>	127	ליבי	Ď	<u>*</u>
<u>;</u>	7	יבי	ליבי	Ö	:
*	Ţ	יָבֶי	ָּי <b>ט</b> ָּי	Ď	•
73	רָר	יללר	לינור	קי	77
Ż	רוֹ	ישׂר	לעור	סו	זר
72	רוּ	ישׂר	לער	סר	77
*		127	123	Ď.	<b>.</b>

And here is the 5th group. There are 5 of them – Keter, Chochmah, ZA and Malchut. The next 5 letters (of which only 4 are now audible: Bet, Vav, Mem, Pe) are easy to remember by the word "BuMaF" (This group of letters is called labial because it is pronounced by the lips..

Ş	Þ	*	٦	ڂؚ	Ţ
Đ	Ē	<u>*</u>	1	Ī	Ē
Ð	Ð	<u>ت</u>	1	ڌ	<b>:</b>
Ş	÷	*	;	څ	÷
פָּר	Þ	מָר	רָל	בָּר	בָּר
פוֹ	İĐ	מוֹ	וֹוֹ	בוֹ	בֹּר
15	19	מר	רר	בר	בר
Ş	Ð.	Ä		Ë	<b>3</b> .

ē	ā	Ş	<b>1</b>
:	ؿ	ij	Ü
÷	÷	בֿר	בֿר
ב	5	בוֹ	כוֹ
Ž	Ä	כוּ	בר

These exercises are very important in order to develop in us (in the system of the mouth, hearing and eyes) a subtle distinction between those letters that are very similar in spelling.

Ī	ڲ	<u></u>	Ž
ؼ	<b>:</b>	ڲ	<b>:</b>
<b>;</b>	Ż	בר	גִּר
٦	Ė	גוֹ	בר
3.	3.	בר	גר

Ţ	7	Ţ	7
7:	Ţ	7	J:
Ţ	7	רָר	77
7	٦	17	רוֹ
<b>.</b>	7.	רוּ	77

Ţ	7	Ţ	Ţ
Ţ	Ü	7.7	ת
Ţ	7	חָל	הָר
'n	Ħ	הוֹ	חוֹ
ŭ	Ţ,	חר	הר

<u>T</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Ţ
;	Ţ.	1	7.
Ţ	•	יָר דָר	יָר די
j	•	ווֹ	זר
	<b>.</b>	77	77

<b>*</b>	Ā	*	ţ
Ä	*	ñ	<u>ځ</u>
*	ņ	מָר	טָר
מ	מ	טוֹ	מוֹ
Ä	:G	מר	מר

\_

Ā	<u> </u>	Ì	Ţ
Ş	ÿ	Ä	Ĭ
Ä	Ż	ניר	7.
ż	Ÿ	İĽ	עוֹ
נָל	<b>\\ \!</b>	ער	72

Ā	Ţ	Ţ	تٔ
Ü	Ņ	Ţ	Ÿ
Ÿ	Ų	תִּל	חָל
π	T	חוֹ	תוֹ
Ņ	Ú	הגר	חר

\_

Lesson №8

Now we begin to compose words and read syllables:

בָּבָה	בָּרָא	אָתָה	¥ <sup>‡</sup> ¥
ָּרָגָה.	דְלָה	ڋڎ۪ڗ	ڋؚۼؚڗ
טְעָה	זְכָה	הָגָה	ָהָבָ <i>ה</i>
לְכָּה	בְּבָה	<b>*</b> \$7	רָדָע
XŽŽ	מְנָה	רָלְה	לָנָה
סָרָה	סְכָּה	ئئر	בָּתָה
طِدِہ	פָּדָה	עָבָה	עָלָה
קַרָא	קַנָּה	צָרָה	בְּרָה
עָׂמָה	עָׁמָה	רָמָה	רָאָה
עַבָּא	קַבְּה	ئۆت	הָעָה

גָרַע	גְדַע	בָּצַע	בְּלַע
הַבַע	זָרַע	רָשַׁע	דָמַע
מְבַע	בָרַע	יַדַע	יָבַע
נְסַע	נָעַע	בָֿגַע	נָבַע
בְּעַע	פָּקע	בָּצַע	בָּגַע
קָטַע	קַבַּע	בְּלַע	בְבַע
רָשַׁע	רָצַע	רָגַע	קָרַע
עָבַע	שָׁקַע	שָׁסַע	עָׁמַע
הָרַע	הָקע	טַבַע	קַלַּע
הְלַה	נְגַה	בְּמַה	גָבַה

In the last line, in the letter hey, we see a point called the mappic. It has a grammatical form, indicating belonging to the female genus, but when reading it is almost inaudible.

עַזָה	עַנְה	עַתָּה	אַתָּה
קלָה	ַדַלָּה דַבָּה	ַדַקָּה	גַּסָה
תַּסָה	חַבְּה	חַלָה	חַגָּה
חַתָּה	חַרָה	חַדָה	חַבָּה
מַּכָּה	לַתָּה	לַבָּה	רַבְּר
כַּבְּה	בַּמְה	כַּנָה	בַּרָה
צַּחָה	זַבָּה	מַנְה	בַּזָה
אַצָע	מַבָּה	מַסְע	מַסָה
מַשָׂא	מַשָּׁא	בַּבְּר	בַגָע
הְמַה	יַעַיתָה	רַבָּה	רַבָּה

רצא	גרי	XXX	אַרלֵר
נבר	ערבר	מֵלמֵל	מרלר
KZY	זַרֵר	ZZZ	בָרלֵר

אֵרנָה	אֵימָה	אֵיכָה	אֵיפָה
הַבָּה	הַלְּה	גֹרָה	ĽŽT.
חַמְה	חֵילָה	זְנָה	רַנְה
בַּנְה	בַּהָה	יֵרָא	יַדָּע :
צֵיפָה	בֶרָה	רֵלקָה	רֵיאָה
צייָה	נַצָר	צָרָה	עַרָה
תַּבָּה	עיבָה	מַבְר	צַלָע

When the letter yud is at the end of a word, it must be said.

בֶּמֶה	ää	הֶגֶּה	ָדָ <b>שָׁא</b>
תָּלָא	פָּרֶא	פָּלָא	כָּלָא

בֶּלַע	ÄÖÄ	אָטַע	䟟
גָזַע	גָבַע	בָּקַע	בָּצַע
ָבִישַׁעַ :	֖֖֖֖֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	זֶרַע	דֶמַע
פָגע	םֶלֵע	נְטַע	נְגַע
פָֿתַע	פָעַע	פָרַע	äää
קֶרַע	קָטַע	גֶפַע	צֶלַע
רָשַׁע	רֶגַע	רֶבַע	בֶּרַע
שָׁפַע	שָׁסַע	שָׁמַע	שָׁבַע

As a rule, when saying words with a vowel segol under the first two letters, the emphasis is put on the first syllable.

## Lesson No9

עֹתִי	עָמִי	אָתִּי	אִטִיר
גִּלְסָר	גִּרלָר	スペディ	גִּררֵי
הור	זָרוָר	<b>דרבּר</b>	גִתִּי
חָתִּי	הִצִּי	הָבִר	חָכִּי
קצר	כָּסָר	לָרבָר	לִבִּר
עררי	בָּררֵי	מִפִּר	מָסִי
נִּסִי	בָרבָר	ברמר	נִיבִי
קני	צִלִּי	צָררָר	774
יללריללר	לגדלגדר	רַרִיר	רִיבִי
פֿתּל	<b>שׁתִ</b> י	ישירתר	ל <u>מ</u> ררר

בורו	בואו	אותו	אורו
חוֹבוֹ	<b>יורוֹ</b>	<b>יוֹדוֹ</b>	גוֹחוֹ
חוֹפוֹ	חוֹלוֹ	הורו	הוֹדוֹ
כוסו	כֿתוֹ	יומוֹ	הונו
נוֹפוֹ	נוֹדוֹ	מוֹטוֹ	מחר
צורו	צוֹדוֹ	סוֹפוֹ	סוֹדוֹ
קוֹנוֹ	קוֹלוֹ	פֿרדוֹ	ל עוֹ
עופו	<b>ישוֹקוֹ</b>	<b>ישורו</b>	<b>YXL</b> İ
שוֹכוֹ	לטוֹעיֹ	קוֹצוֹ	חוֹחוֹ
תורו	תוכו	ראשו	צומו

לשרבר	רוצו	צומו	קומו
עורו	סורו	דרבר	גורו
עופו	ברסר	חוסו	אוצו
צודו	חרישר	לושו	דרישר
תורו	לשורו	ברמר	ברתר

جَدِ	בִּרָה	חָקָה	יל ילל:
אָטְתָ	וָבְּה	עָבָה	ָהַבָּה.
נגלי	יייי די	בָּלָר	חָקי
נֵלוֹ	נְיוֹ	בָּלוֹ	חֻקוֹ
יָבְררּ	נְבר	מָנוּ	יַבר.

תָבוֹא	נָבֹא	רָבֹא	× ŻĶ
רָצה	קצה	¥ėn	בְּלֹה
طِحَۃ	יְשַׁתּוֹ	בְשׁה	רָלה
<b>יִד</b> וֹ	שְׁרָה	חָפֹה	דְּתֹה
לְעֹה	הָגֹה	קיוֹ	יָמוֹ
لإذلا	עַלמוֹ	בְשׂא	בָעֹא
עָטה	רָפֿא	רָאֹה	רָצא
בְּרוֹ	בְּכוֹ	קרה	בְּחֹה
נְשׁה	גָאה	جِدہ	קנה
چڌر	עָלה	גָלה	יַעָגרה
שָׁבֹה	לָבוֹא	לָמוֹ	יְתוֹ

תוֹדָה	מוֹבָה	תוֹרָה	אוֹרָה
הוֹמָה	הוֹרָה	הוֹדָה	הוֹגָה
חוֹבָה	חוֹמָה	חוֹנָה	הוֹנְה
ai į	מוֹטָה	מוֹרָא	מוֹדָע
רוֹמְה	רוֹצָה	רוֹעָה	רוֹאָה
קוֹלָה	קוֹרָא	קוֹרָה	קוֹמָה
שׁוֹאָה	נוֹרָא	לוֹקָה	גוֹלָה
נוֹצָה	רוֹבָה	עוֹרָה	עוֹלָה
שׁוֹתָה	שוֹרָה	חוֹלָה	כוֹתָה
תוֹעָה	בוֹשָׁה	בוֹכָה	אוֹיָה
תוֹכָה	שוֹכָה	עוֹעָיה	אוֹתָה

קוֹרֵא	קוֹנֵה	בוֹנֵה	בוֹרֵא
מוֹרֵה	מוֹנֵה	הוֹרֵי	דוֹרֵי
חוֹפֵי	חוֹמֵי	חוֹכֵי	חוֹזָה
רוֹפָא	רוֹאֵה	חוֹלֵי	חוֹמֵא
עושה	מוֹצֵא	יוֹצֵא	יוֹמֵי
רוֹצֵה	לשוֹרֵי	תוֹרֵי	ררָבֵר
תֹבֵא	קֹנֵי	עוֹלֵי	לוֹדֵי
תֹצֵל	קוֹצֵי	לשוֹמֵי	בוֹזָה
תוצא	שוֹנֵא	סוֹפֵּי	סׂבֵא
רוֹמֵי	חוֹרֵי	הוֹגֵי	גוֹנֵי
שותי	שׁוֹקֵר	נוֹעֵיא	בוֹלצֵיר

גוֹלֶה	גוֹבֶה	בוֹנֶה	אוֹפֶה
הוֹמֶה	הֹוֶה	דוֹתֶה	דוֹלֶה
חוֹלֶה	חוֹזֶה	זוֹרֶה	זוֹכֶה
יוֹרֶה	רוֹיֶה	תוֹעֶה	טוֹעָה
לוֹקָה	לֹנֶה	קוֹנֶה	כּוֹרֶה
מֹשֶׁה	מוֹתֶה	מוֹנֶה	מוֹדֶה
עוֹשֶׂה	עוֹטֶה	נוֹטָה	נוֹעֶיה
פּוֹרֶה	פוֹדֶה	עוֹנֶה	עוֹלֶה
צוֹפֶה	צוֹנֶה	צוֹלֶה	צוֹרֶה
רוֹצָה	רוֹרֶה	רוֹעָה	רוֹאֶה
תוֹלֶה	שוֹתֶה	שׁוֹנֶה	מֹנֶה.

בְּברּ	בָּאוּ	נְבוּ	אָבר
דְעור	יְבר	בְלוּ	גָבוּ
זָכרּ	777	קַרר	יְברּ
שָׁעוּ	טָרר	יְצר	קַזָר
בְרוּ	בְּסוּ	בְּלוּ	בָּהוּ
בְלשׁרּ	בְּרוּ	לָּשׁוּ	לָברּ
Ļ	סָפּר	בָֿטוּ	בָּתוּ
ځدن	طِدر	נְפוּ	נְלוּ
קַברּ	קָּור	izż	17¥
יַיַירוּ	יַטַבר	רָלעור	רָאוּ
יַברּ	הָעוּ	יניניור	יְעַיתוּ

חוּסָה	צוּמָה	קוּמָה	שוּבָה
זוּטָא	גוּצָה	גוּרָה	גוּמָה
עוּגָה	חוּגָה	דוּגָה	רוּמְה
מוּרָא	מוּחָה	תוּטָא	גוּפָא
חוּשָׁה	חוּצָה	חוּדָה	חוּגָה
נוּסָה	נוּמְה	נוּכָה	בוּתָה
עוּצָה	עוּלָה	עווָה	עוּרָה
פוּרָה	פוּעָה	פוּמָא	קוּפָּה
סוּפָה	צוּקָה	צוּרָה	צוּיָה
שוּמָה	שוּמָה	שוּחָה	שוּרָה
רוּמָה	דוּשָׁה	בוּשָׁה	בוּרָה

## Lesson №10

מבר	זרו	באר	ארוּ
יוֹרוּ	יוֹדוּ	הרו	הודר
סלו	גלו	בוֹעוּ	בֿזר
בהר	תהר	ד'מר	דֹתוּ
תונו	ישמר	רבו	כֹתוּ
תאפו	לאפו	תאבו	יאבו

רָבֹלוּ	רָגוֹלוּ	רָחוֹגוּ	יָבוֹאוּ
יָשׁכּוּ	יָלִטַ תר	ָבְרַיּ יַבְּזָרָ	יָגוֹדוּ
בְּזֹרוּ	בְזֹלוּ	בָמוֹטוּ	בְמוֹגוּ
בְּמֹנוּ	בְמוֹהוּ	בְבוֹנוּ	בְּסוֹגוּ
תָכֹסוּ	ּתְּתוֹבוּ	תְּתוֹגוּ	תָבוֹאוּ

Here there are words that have an emphasis on the first syllable, on the second or on the third, but now we do not have to reckon with this in order to avoid having concentration on different things. We will do this when we learn the word itself, but for now, our task is simply to pronounce syllables.

نپنچۃ	קֿכָה	ڎؚۮؚڗ	בְּבָה
הָשַׁע	הָרַע	הָקע	שָׁמַע
רַבָּה	רַבָּה	ַדַקה <u>דַ</u> קָּה	ַדַלָּה בַּלָּה
מַבָּה	מַבָּה	יַרָּא .	יַדְע :
רֶגַע	גָזַע	נֶטַע	äžä
בּרמִר	<b>ברבר</b>	וָפָּר	בִרבִר
ישושי	מוטו	צומו	מוחו
רוצו	עופו	עורו	אוצו
מֶטָא	וָכְּה	בִּרָה	מֻכְּה
בָלִי	בְּלֵבוּ	חָקוֹ	חָקי
אָרוּ	עור	זָבר	בָלוֹ

מְרָה	בְּלְתָה	׎Ž	¥ŽĶ
חַמְה	רַבָּה	ַרַקה בַּקָה	מַּצְה
קוֹרֵא	קוֹנֵה	מוֹצֵא	יוֹצֵא
שֶׁבַע	פֶּרַע	דֶמַע	זֶרַע
רּישָׁה	アマンフ	רָנָה	גִּרלָה
הוֹמָה	הוֹגָה	הוֹרָה	הוֹיָה
מֹשֶׁה	מוֹדֶה	מוֹנֶה	מוֹתֶה
לשורו	קוֹלוֹ	זֹדוֹד	הוֹדוֹ
צוּקָה	קוּמָה	צוּרָה	צוּיָה
סלו	GEF	מובו	הוֹדוּ
צָוַתִי	72	בָּלָ	עַזֵברּ

בּירָה	בִּרנְה	אָתִי	אָבִי
דוֹרָה	דוֹדִי	גּאָה	גֹרָה
נְלֹא	וָמִי	הָרוּ	קבר
ַתַּמָה	חַלָּה	זוֹרֶה	זוֹכֶה
יַדַע	<b>* * * * *</b>	טוֹבוּ	טוֹבָה
לֹנֶה	לָמָה	בָּלוּ	כָּלָה
KŽI	נָבִיא	מַכָּה	מַטָה
נְזוֹ	עור	סִירָה	פֿיכָה
żzŗ	17\	פָּרֶא	פָּלָא
רֹצָה	רֹאֶה	קַנוּ	קַמוּ
תוֹרָה	תוֹרָה	אַיתוּ	ל <b>יט</b> ירוּ

אָשִׂיחָה	זירָה	אָשִׁירָה			אָבִינוּ		
	77	אָקוּמָה		אָעירָה			
בּיתִי	בֵּרנִר	בּינָה		בוֹבֵה	בורא		
	֓֞֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	בּישׁוּעָתֶךָ			בְּמוֹתֶיךָ		
גוּפָתִי	גורו	גּילָה		נְאָה	בָּא ֹה		
	72.	גוֹרָי		גוֹזְלִי			
דוֹדְתֵנוּ	דָתֵנוּ	ירבר	ָּדָל <u>ִ</u>	ַדְלָה דָלָה	יַלה י		
	77	דוֹדָתִי			717		
הַזִּידוּ	מתי	הוֹצֵ	77.	הָלָרו	הָגִיתִי		
	<b>ינְה</b>	הוֹשִׁיעָה			הוֹדִיוּ		

וִיהוּדָה	וּגִּי וִיתֵרָה			יבוא	]	רָרֵרבּרְ	
זרבבר	זַרתֵּיבוּ	זַיתִי		בִיבוּ	1	זָכִיתִי	
<b>חָלִילָה</b>	<b>חָלִיתִ</b> י	<b>חָסִינ</b> וּ		סִיתָ	Ţ	חוּסָה	
	326	ַדְּטָאנר <u>הְטָאנר</u>				חוב	
Ä	בוֹתֶיךָ	תִי טוֹבוֹתֶיךָ				טוֹבָה	
				אַירָתִי			
יָקוּמוּ	יָרֵעוּ	77	יָגוֹי	ביבר	7	רָשׁוּבוּ	
, i	רָּרָ יִי	רוֹד		•	KE	<u>*</u> ;	
בָּרִיתִי	מוֹדָ	יִתְ כְּמוֹדְ				בּלֶּידָ	
לישועה	לוּלֵא לוּלוֹ			לוֹ	ָלָר קיר	לא	

## **Lesson №11**

ירבר.	ֹבָר לָוִינּוּ			נר לרק			לוחותיב	
אָצָאתִי	מָלֵאתִי מְצָאתִי		מָל	מָנִיתִי		מָּתִיתִי		
נָרִיעָה	5 1	רלָז	בָג	נָּמִיתָ		נָּתִיתָ		
בָּיֹאבר				בְּשִׁרוּ				
סלו	ורו	כוסו ס			7	סוק	)	סָלִיתָ
עָלֵינוּ	72	ללו	נְינ	נְעָיהוּ		עַנָה		
וֹלוֹתֶיהָ	ָּדָ לַבָּ	<b>77</b> 2	ţ	צֵינֵינוּ		ני	7,	עוֹלְלֵינ
פָּרָקוּ	רבר	Þ			רָשֶׁירָ		Þ	בָּנֶרְ
	1			פָּדִיתְ			פְּעָעוּ	
צָלֵחָה	7	רָת	וֹתֵינוּ צְרָ		ڋ٦		צוּרֵנוּ	

żzt	יְבַלרוּ	יַדָ י	ڋڗ	צוּרָי	צוֹפֶּידָ	
קָרָאנוּ	ן אַ	קוֹלֵנ	תִּל	קָרָא	קוֹלִי	
מֶּרֶרֶ	֚֚֡֝֞֝֡֡֟	پُر	קָנִי		קָשָׁתָה	
רָאִינוּ	אִיתָ	יֹתִּל רָ	רָאִי	רֹאֶה	רֹאשִׁי	
רֵיתֵנוּ	7	רֵעָה	ריבי		רִיבָה	
אַיתָתי	, דר ל	עָבאו	'תָּל	ײַני	<b>שָׁנִר</b> תִּר	
זוּבָה	25	77	לָּצַיררָרָ		עיימָה	
וֹדִיעֵנִי	ּנִתָּ ה	תְבוֹא	ؿؙڒ	תוֹרָו	תוֹרָתֵנוּ	
	ı		-	תוֹעִי	תוֹכִיתֵנִי	

شِم	קַב	źα	הָב	יָב	בָּב
רָץ	77	78	ئِر	77	٦ٟػ۪
٥٦	֓֞֝֞֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֓֡֞֝֡֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	Ţ	٦ģ	ئل
נָב	קָב	نيد	רָב	Þ	٦ķ
γŢ	ネギ	ζ¢	יַדג	זָג	77
7\\	71	77	֓֓֓֞֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	73	7=
ئے	ŢĐ	נְד	نئ	ئِ	Ż
עָיה	יַּטַת	בָֿת	ţ	חָת	πķ
בָֿל	עָל	בְל	הָל	חָל	77
לְיַנ	ئد	مٔد	ئد	77	ָּרָר
יְיַת	זָת	יַבַי עני	רָעיֹ	רָלע	227

רַב	קב	עַב	סַב	מַב	בַב
לצוב	רֹב	סֹב	נוב	מוב	חוב
לוג	חוג	זרג	תג	תג	בג
71	77	78	עַד	75	7 <u>2</u>
צור	717	718	סוֹד	717	נאד
ניב	מיב	פֿין	זרך	קַּו	ΙŽ
777	זרד	עז	77	עַז	77
לצור	חַל	77	קַת	צַת	פַת
חוט	שוני	שועי	מוֹט	צט	מי.
צָל	בָּרל	חֵיל	סַל	מל	גַל
קוֹל	על	כֹל	חוֹל	זוֹל	גוֹל

צול	לוּל	בוּל	מִיל	חִיל	גִּיל
נֵם	D:	מַכ	הַס	חַכ	הַס
סוס	ברס	חוס	כוס	כִּים	גים
חֹק	רוק	ביק	חֵיק	שַׂק	<u>דק</u>
צוק	צוק	שוק	תִּיק	ריק	זיק
לִציר	ציר	עיר	ביר	<b>זיר</b>	גִיר
תור	שור	קוֹר	חוֹר	בור	אור
לעור	צור	פור	כור	טור	גוּר
לויש	גריש	יטיטי	w X	חָרשׁ	אָרשׁ
זאת	אות	ישת	מת	٦Þ	דַת
צאת	תֿע	צַת	זית	בֵּית	אָת

אור	אֶל	<b>7</b> ½	78	אָת	Ä	ŻĘ
אֵירָ	אַר	r ķ	אין	אות	אָת	WX.
چَّر	בול	בֿל	בַּל	7 <u>3</u>	בַג	בַּת
<u>ئ</u>	בוץ	בוץ	בָּרָ	ئِد	בור	בור
גיר	ל גר	ל גוי	ז בי	3 7	בג	בַב
קזג	גוץ	72	גַב	גַת	גריש	ڎ۪ڒڟ
דַק	ָּדָל	77	717	717	֓֞֜֜֞֜֜֞֜֞֜֜֞֜֜֜֞֜֜֜֜֡֡֡֡֡֡֡	<b>זֹב</b>
77	77	7,	7 2	ין דו	יַל <u>י</u>	<b>קיר</b>
הַב	הַנ	ַהַב הַב	הַר	٦٦	הַס	הָס
הין	הוֹך	הו	ק <u>ה</u>	֚֚֚֚֡֡֓֓֓֓֝ <b>֖</b>	הוֹד	77

77	זאת	זר	זרז	ירך	7	זָג ז	זוֹב
חוֹל	חַל	זרט	7 7	Ţ	77	תַג	חוב
תַּ	刊订	77.	7	ת	חום	חוֹם	חוֹר
קף	טָת	זור	ם	ā	מַל	מיב	מוֹב
77	יוֹם	775	2   2	בָּר	רֵלִינוֹ	בט	77
בַר	75	בור	ם ס	İÞ	כִּים	כֹל	72
לול	ירל י	•					
ָרָ <u>י</u>	֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	לִץ	7	2	לֵב	לַת	רָעׁי
זוץ	אַרך ב	ך כ	<b>*</b>	ום	מ	בְּר	מול
ביך	נָמ	בָּרר		1	בֿס בֿס	71	<b>ביב</b>

סוֹד	771	•	ורג	0	א'	סָר		de	סַב
סוס	न्ग		ŋi	0	7	٥	7	סָל	ַסַ
עץ	עם '	לרך	ל ע	ヹ	נט	צ	עו	73	עב
75	75	7	Þ	٦:		7		פִּרל	75
η¥	ציץ	7	Z'X	ם'	Zi	7:	2	בַת	てうな
קץ	קו	2	קַב	7	קוֹ	77	?	קָני	קב
<u>יי</u>	רָץ	2	רָב	22	רָל	7'		רִיב	רָב
שוק	זוט	2	וֹלצוֹ	<u> </u>	22	לבי	2	לצור	שוב
יער	מַב	Ż	זם	<u> </u>		<u>יבי</u>	7	לצוף	לשור
֡֡֝֞֝֡֡֟֝ <b>֖</b>	קֹא		Ü		Ţ	מת	ה	תָלק	תל

Here is an exercise with 5 final letters: 7,7,7 , (meNaTzPeCh). He also calls them how they are pronounced in Kabbalah (he hints at this to us), out of order, but easily remembered. Remember them well:

צוֹם	דוֹם	עַם	גַב	הַב	Ä
צאן	הוֹך	בִּרך	<b>זין</b>	בֵּרך	אֵיך
גוץ	בוץ	קוֹץ	מוץ	קץ	עץ
צוף	סוף	בוֹף	חוֹף	קף	אַר
בֹּרָ	ָה <u>י</u>	אֵירָ	75	֖֖֖֖֖֖֚֚֓֞֡֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	: \[ \bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{
ציץ	מיץ	מַר	יער	חוֹם	יוֹם
עוץ	רוּץ	רַרְ	֓֞֝֞֝֞֜֝֞֜֝֟֝ <u>֚</u>	קַם	בֿב
שום	חום	תוֹדְ	֖֖֖֡֡֟֝֡֟֟֝ <u>֚</u>	ביך	<b>זין</b>
ציץ	<b>זין</b>	עץ	Ä	٦×	אַר
מוֹץ	עוֹף	הַב	בּרך	٦ū	בַרְ
צוֹם	סוף	מֹרָ	רֵץ	חוֹם	הוֹך

The letters in this book are written as in the Torah scroll itself. All other letters that we see are stylized, and here, they are what they should be. Mezuzah, which is placed on the door (this is the box where the scroll is inserted), as well as tefillin (the boxes that the Jew wears on his hand and head), these letters are written in them.

**Lesson №12**Here we read in the cell first at the top, then at the bottom. Again from right to left:

דָר <b>ב</b> ָּר	דְּז	עָל	πĶ	Ż
<b>חָ</b> לִרבּוּ	דָן יבר דָן יבר	עָלִינוּ	אָּחִינוּ	אָבִינוּ
ئرح	רָז	۲ٍ۲	<b>រ</b> ាក្	7
תָּמִים	רָזִים	צָרִים	קָפִּים	דָגִים
רָב	רָץ	קַב	źα	77
רָבוּ	רָצוּ	קָּמוּ	נְמוּ	דָברּ
הָר	דְנַ	קָר	חָס	נָמ
הָרוּ	נְפוּ	סָרוּ	חָסוּ	בָּמרּ
יַבַי עַי	עַיה	לְעַר	לְיַנִי	עָׁת
לְיַלִינוֹר	עָלתר	יְעַרוּ	לְעַטר	יְעַתר
לַיַב	רָם	7,	בָֿת	r ķ Ţ
עָבָה	רָבָּה	בְּדָה	בְּתָה	ĄĘĸ
η¥	נָּכ	יָלָן	רָלע	דָשׁ
נְפָּה	נְסָת	לָנָה	לָשָׁה	דָעָיה

רָלִיֻר	יָבֶר -	זְבָר	אָמָר
ئمُا	בְבָר	אָרָף	خَدِّك
יַּבֶי	רָעָב	רָקָב	זָהָב
נְנְיָּד	בְּרָד	775	جَدِّ
אַרָרן	יְּעַבְירו	יַבְירן	בָּבָרן
שָׁבְּל	יַּטְאָל	נְמָל	ַדְּמָל
<b>י</b> בָל	ֹחַלָּל	ئائر	ڂ۪ۺ۬ڂ
ּדָלָק	חַזָּק	בָּרָק	בַּזָק
בָּתְעַׁי	פָרָשׁ	חָרָשׁ	מָדָע
נְעָיַם	בָּתָב	חָלָם	אָלָם
יָשָׁפָּרָ	בְּבֶּרָ	בְּסְרָ	בְּלָרָ

רָלִצַר	ּלָקר	ָדְבָר	אָבֶר
גָמַר	גָבַר	בָּתַר	אָמַר
בָֿרַ	חָקר	זָבַר	גְעַר
בְּעֵר	יָפֵר	קָמֵר	הָפֵר
עָעֶיר	ڍٺيد	קָשֶׁר	בָתֶר
נְשִׁיר	בְּהִיר	זָהָיר	בָּהָיר
טָהוֹר	בְאוֹר	שָׁמוֹר	זְבוֹר
קיטר	בְנוֹר	בִּיוֹר	גבור
תֹּמֶר	עֹמֶר	נֹעֶיר	אֹשֶׁר
מהור	כִפוּר	בְקוּר	אָשׁוּר
אָתָר	מָכָר	אָגָר	יוֹבָּר

Next, we again work on the 5 final letters – MeNaTzPeCh, so they are pronounced, and it's good to remember them for Kabbalah.

In this table, we will go through words and syllables that end with the final letter "mem":

הָמִים	לְּעָנִים	יָמִים	בָּאִים
לְּטָבִים	רָצִים	קָדִים	עָבִים
רַבִּים	זַכִּים	חַלִים	מַיִב
רַכִּים	ַדַקים דַקים	קַלִּים	דַלִים
ריקים	בַּלִים	בָנִים	עַדִים
מֶלֶם	בֶּרֶם	לֶּחֶב	پښت
נִימִים	נִיבִים	<b>י</b> שִׁירִים	נְּקִים
רוֹצִים	מוֹדִים	חוֹנִים	גוֹלִים
עושים	מוֹנִים	טוֹבִים	נוֹחָים
צוּקים	צוּרִים	טוּרִים	אוּרִים
תָּמִים	מֻפִּים	חֻפִּים	חָקים

There are also 5 final (MeNaTzPeCh) letters that change their spelling, and the emphasis in this exercise is on the final letter "nun":

רָצוֹן	גְאוֹן	אָרוֹן	אָדוֹן
יְאוֹן	קרוֹן	בְעוֹך	לָּשׁוֹך
יָבִירך יָבִירך	יָּכִין	ָרָרָרָ - יִרָּרָרָ - יִרָּרָרָ	יָבִין
שַׁבֵּר	רַבֵּן	בַּגַּך	זַמֵּר
ישֶׁמֶּר	גָפָּר	קֶרֶן	אֶבֶּךְ
בָבֶר	זמר	בָוֵך	פָהֵן
שוֹבֵן	כונן	פֿהֵן	אוֹמֵן
נותן	חובן	טוֹצֵן	בוֹתֵן
לְעַבּרָךְ	בָתוּך	טְעוּך	שָׁמוּרָ
הָגְיוֹך	גָלָיוֹך	בְּדָיוֹך	נְּסֶיוֹן
עֶּלְיוֹן	ָדֶרוֹן	הֶגְיוֹן	אֶבְיוֹן

Here, too, is MeNaTzPeCh, and the exercise for the final letter "tzadi":

רָבַץ	קַבַּץ	עָלַץ	יָעַץ
נְתַץ	נְעַץ	קַבַּץ	קַפַּץ
שַׁבַּץ	מפץ	קבץ	אַמִץ
רֶמֶץ	פֶּרֶץ	מֶרֶץ	אָרֶץ
שָׁבִּיל	קּבֵץ	קמץ	אמץ
תָרֶץ	ישבין	קבץ	מקץ
נוֹצֵץ	נוֹעֵץ	חוֹצֵץ	רוֹמֵץ
קוֹצֵץ	קוֹמֵץ	קוֹבֵץ	יוֹעֵץ
בָּתוּץ	ַרָרל <b>ְ</b>	יַקוּיץ <u>י</u>	אָרוּץ
קַמוּץ	בְּרוּץ	נְפוּץ	לָרוּץ
אָשַבּץ	אָבַץ	קבץ	וָקִץ

And here is the exercise for the final letter "fe":

בָּטָרְ	נְנָר	אָרָר	خِدِ
קַבַּף	קַנְ	חַטַר	ֿדַק
קיַנֶי	אָשַׁיַר	קֿמַר	בָפַר
עָדִיף	קָרִיף	קָנִירָ	אָסִיף
תַּקִיף	מַקיף	מַניף	אַטיף
בָּבֶּף	אָטֶטָ	קֶרֶף	קֶרֶף
קֹגִהָּ	יגֹף	ישׁף	ישה
אוֹטֵר	קוֹלֵף	כוֹפֵף	זוֹקָף
שוֹרֵף	דוֹתֵף	נוֹקָף	נוֹטֵף
בְרוּף	בְפוּף	רָעוּף	גָרוּף
אָירוּף	שָׁדוּף	קַלוּף	בָפוּף

Work through the letters gradually so that they no longer seem hieroglyphs. Try to get attached to them with your eyes, heart, all points of the Soul and have a relationship with them... and then everything will go very quickly.

## Lesson №13

In this lesson, we consider the letter "kaf" of the 5 end letters of MeNaTzPeCh:

***				
	מָלִים בְּאוֹתִיּוֹת סוֹפִיּוֹת:			
	ם, ז, ץ, ף, ד, ד.			
***	וֹפִית.	זות בְּ-כַּף כ	לִים הַמִּסְתַּיְּכ	ה) מִי
	בָּגֶירָ	אָחִירָ	אָמֶּךְ	אָבִיּך
***	<b>עיגי</b> ר	אַבֶּירָ	כּלֶיךָ	בּימֶּך
****	ۺٙڗڐ	שָׁמֶירָ	לַמֶּירָ	יָקיּד
***	עַמֶירָ	כַּפֵּירְ	בַּגִירָּ	אַחֵיך
***	צוֹפֶיך	דוֹבֵירְ	הוֹבֶרְ	בוּאֶך
	סוּמֶיךָ	שוּבֶּךְ	טוּבֶיך	אוּרֶיךְ
***	טֿפֿיב	הָמֶיךְ	עוֶר	וַקּיקּ
****	<b>שָׁרֶי</b> ךְּ	ָרי <del>ב</del> ֶּךְ	אַיגֶרְ	נְמֶיךְ
****	֡֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	خرثاك	עובר	אוקּ ביִּרְ
***	אַנכֶּרָּ	אָצוּרֶּ	نشظك	77

See, there's a vertical line under the letters? This is a sign of cantillation (singing), taamim (taam), and this means that it is necessary to emphasize it. It is called pasakh.

- when there is a dot in the letter kaf, it must be pronounced as "k".

Same topic:

מָלִים בָּאוֹתִיּוֹת סוֹפִיּוֹת: מְלִים הַמְסְתַּיִמוֹת בִּ-כָּף

When we see the letter kaf in the Torah with two dots at the end (,), then it's necessary to make a shva- a kind of a separation or a pause.

It doesn't matter if the accent is on the first syllable or on the second, for the moment the main thing for us is to say it correctly. As a rule, the stress falls on the last syllable, but there are certain forms of words, when the stress falls on the first.

0000		מִּלִּים הַמִּסְתַּיְּ ז, ד, דְּ, דְּ, דְּ	חֲזַנָרה, מֵהַנ ס, ן, ץ, ן	תַּרְגִּילֵי <b>©</b> ּ@	
0000	בַּנֶּירָ	אָקיּרָ	אָמֶּך	אָבִיּרָ	000
000	וֹיחֻבֶּרְ	خرظك	עונבר	אוֹדֶּךְּ	0000
900	בָרוּךְ	אָרוּךְ	סָמוּרְ	בֿרוּב	) () ()
000	הָגְּיוֹן	בּלַיוֹן	בִּנְיוֹן	נָסְיוֹן	0
000	שוטף	קפַוֹס	נוֹקף	गंड्राप	) () ()
000	פָּרוּץ	בָפּרץ	בָחוץ	אָרוּץ	⊙ ⊙ ⊙
000	שָׁפַץ	שָׁבַץ	קבץ	חַלַץ	0 0 0
000	הָמִים	טוּרִים	חָקִים	אוּרִים	0 0 0
00000	בַּרוּדְ	خرثاك	בָבֶּירָ	אוֹבֶּךְּ	
0000	כֶּרֶם	גֶפֶּן	چو٦	אֶרֶץ	000
0000	ַבְּפוּרְ פפפפפפ	פַרוּץ פַּרוּץ	בְישׁרְד 	טָמוּן פספפפפפ	000000000

Here he divides the words into syllables with a dash so that we can see and pronounce in syllables:

The fact that there are two dots (shva) under the second letter is not accidental, so it leads us to the correct pronunciation of the word. It is pronounced as if we are separating the third letter, i.e. the second syllable from the first.

Of course, these words must be pronounced in their entirety, but for study it's good to pause a little where shva is.

בִמְלֹדְ	בִּמְשׁׁרְ	אָשָׁמֹר	אָקְרָא
דָּגְלֵי	דָּבְרֵי	ּגְּדְרוֹת	גִּבְעוֹת
זִקְנָה	זִמְרָה	הַשְּׁלֵם	הַמְשֵׁל
יִרְעַם	יִגְדַל	ָחֶמְלָה	חָמְרָּה
כֹתְפֵּי	כָּתְבֵי	מַרְחָן	מַרדָן
לִשְׁמֹר	לְלְמֹד	מַלְכֵי	כַּנְפֵּי
נִראָה	ּנְזְכֶּה	מִשְׁגָב	לאָפֿמ
עַצְמוֹ	ַעַבְרוֹ	סִבְּרוּ	סִבְּדרּ
צְרְקִרְּ	אָרְכֵּךּ	פִּרְצִי	פִּצְחִי
רִשְׁתוֹ	רלבו	קרבו	קראו
תִּפְרֵה	תִּפְדֶּה	שָׁבְרוּ	שָׁבְרוּ

אָמַרְתְּ שָׁמַרְתְּ אָכַלְתְּ בֵּרַכְתְּ אָמַרְתְּ שָׁמַרְתְּ אָכַלְתְּ בִּרַכְתְּ גַּדַלְתְּ גָמַלְתְּ גָמַרְתְּ שָׁלַכְתְּ יַשַׁבְתְּ הָפְצַרְתְּ שָׁבַרְתְּ שָׁמַרְתְּ טָבַלְתְּ טָעַמְתְּ לָקַחְתְּ מָסַרְתְּ טָבַלְתְּ הָפַּכְתְּ שָׁפַרְתְּ שָׁכַנְתְּ טָבַלְתְּ הָפַּכְתְּ שָׁפַרְתְּ שָׁכַנְתְּ עָרַבְתְּ הָלַמְתְּ נִגַשְׁתְּ שָׁכַנְתְּ יַרְדְ יַפְתְּ וְסַכְתְּ יַעַצְתְּ נָהַרְתְּ הַקְשָׁטְ נִרְדְ יִשְׁקְ שַׂמְתְּ הַקְשָׁטְ נִרְדְ יִשְׁקְ שַׂמְתְּ

בָרָא בַרב בַכור גדור גמול גדוד גָבִיר דבַשׁ דִבִיר דְרוֹר דְמוּת דפוס יהם וְאֵין וְאֵל וְהִיא וְהוּא זבול זכות זכור זמור זאב טבול טהור טחול טעון טרוף יְדִיד יְלִיד יְצִיר יִסוֹד כָבוֹד כָנוֹס כָרוֹךְ כַרוּב כָסוּת לְבַב לָבַד לְּדוֹר לְשׁוֹן לְצוּר מְצָא מְחַל מְטַר מְלוֹךְ מְשׁוֹךְ נצור נשום נקום נזוף נסוד ספוג סגור ספור סמוך סתום

Here too, shva divides the word into two syllables:

אַרְ-צְּדֶּ אַרְ-צְכֶם וּ ֻלֶּכְ-תְּדָּ לֶכְ-תְּבֶּ בּגְ-דְּךָ בִּגְ-דְּכֶם וְּמַלְ-כְּךָ מַלְ-כְּטָם צַפְּ-נְךָּ צַפְּ-נְכֶם וְנַפְּ-שְׁךּ נַפְּ-שְׁכֶם דַרְ-כְּךָ דַרְ-כְּכֶם וְּסִמְ-לְךָּ סִמְ-לְכֶם הַרְ-בְּּךָ הָרְ-בְּכֶם ∫ עַבְ-דְּךָ וַרְ-בַּב וַרְ-בַּכֶם ﴿ פַּחִ-בַּבָּ פַּחִ-בַּבָּ זַכְ-רַךָּ זַכְ-רַכֶּם ﴿צִּדְ-קְּךָּ צִּדְ-קְכֶם חַסְ-דְּךָ חַסְ-דְּכֶם ﴿ קִרְ-בְּךָ קִרְ-בְּכֶם טִבְ-לְךָ טִבְ-לְכֶם וּרִשְׁ-תְּךָ רִשְׁ-תְּבֶּ יִשְׂ-מְחוּ יִשְׁ-מְרוּ וֹשְׁבְ-טְךְּ שִׁבְ-טְכָם בַסְ-פָּך כַסְ-פָּכֶם וְּתִשִׁ-מְעוּ תִשְׁ-פְּטוּ

פספסססס פּרְגיֹלֵי קְרִיאָה. פסססססס פּרְגיֹלֵי קְרִיאָה. בְּמִלִּים הַמִּסְתַּיְמוֹת בְּ-"יוֹן".

גִּלְיוֹן בַּיַרֹן הָגַּיוֹן נָפַ יוֹן כִלַיוֹן דָּבַ*בְּ*ילִן ָדְרַילְךְ שָׁבַיוֹן ָחָ<u>דַּ</u>יּלֹּן רִשַּׁיוֹן רַצְיוֹן פַּדַיוֹן נַקַיוֹן פָּפַיוֹן נְצְיוֹן קיקַיוֹן נִכִיוֹן מִצִיירֹן נקיון רֵאַיוֹן פִּדְיוֹן פִשִּׁיוֹן רִפְיוֹן דְמְיוֹן גִלְיוֹן נִסְיוֹן שָׁרְיוֹן שִׁרְיוֹךְ פִּגְיוֹן רַעִיוֹן טְמְיוֹן חֶבְיוֹן הֶגְיוֹן בְּרִיוֹן אוֹרְיוֹן אַפִּרִיוֹן אַבְטַלְיוֹן אִיטַלְיוֹן סַמְבַּטְיוֹן

0000000000	000000000	0000000000
וּמַצִּילֵנְרּ יְּ	וּרָרִים	֝֝֝֝֝֝֝֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓
וּמִשְׁפְּטִיךְ	וּרֵשֶׁט	ובורא 🖁
וּמִבַּלְעָדֶיךָ	וּבְלִי	וּבְאוּ
ַ הַפַר	וּמֶלֶה	ובוֹקַעַ 🖔
וֹפַנּר וֹפַנּר	וּמַתִּיר	אַבַּת ייבַת
<b>ָ</b> שُגֹּבׁלַ	וּמַבִּיט	רבַיּוֹם
ופוֹדֶה	וּמִבְטָּת	רבוֹנֶת
וּפָּעַל	וּמִבֵּית	וּבָאָרֶץ 🖁
וּפָרְלָןן	וּמִלְּבְּבֶּנְרְ	וּבַחֲמִשָּׁת ּ
וּבָּלֵבֵננ הפֿלֵבננ	וּמַלְכוּתוֹ פפפפספספסס	ָ װִלִשְׁטְּׁטְׁבְּעָם